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THE SUN, New York city. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

with to have rejected articles returned

Lecal, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usyrap Press and New York Associated Places is at 21 or 39 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The magnitude of the Republican victory is expressed in figures in another part of this morning's SUN. The party has made decided, and, in many cases, overwhelming gains from East to West. It has increased its power in Massachusetts, has brought Connecticut back to the party fold, has elected its Congressmen in Rhode Island, has swept everything before it in the hitherto Democrati State of New York, carrying the great cities of New York and Brooklyn, electing the lower branch of the Legislature, and making great gains in its Congress delegation. It has put Delaware in doubt, has secured an even greater majority in Ohio than that which put McKINLEY in the Governor's chair, has swept Illinois as by a whirlwind, and at this writing is continuing its triumphant march across the prairies and over the Hocky

Mountains on to the Pacific slope: The author of the Wilson bill has been defeated for reflection, and a large number of Congressmen who favored the income tax will remain at home.

#### Dearer Than Ever!

Dearer than ever is DAVID B. HILL to the unterrified, weariless, indomitable Democ racy of New York!

He has made the greatest political fight witnessed in this land since ANDREW JACKsox encountered and defeated the United States Bank and the money power, more than half a century ago. He has made it disinterestedly, heroically, uncompromisingly. He has proved himself the bravest, ablest, and steadiest champion of Democratic ideas and policies. He has established himself as the true chief of the National Democratic party.

The situation is not a joyful one for the Democracy or for Hill; but the future has ample opportunities of recovery and development; and the glory of consistency and fidelity will be theirs who remain true to the principles of JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN.

### The Next Mayor.

The decisive question which Mr. Wit-LIAM L. STRONG will have to answer by practical demonstration is, Has he got sense? If he is merely a lucky bubble of an overwhelming popular wave he will soon show the truth in office and collapse. If he is really a man of original understanding and force, and able of his own resources to direct the city's affairs after the extraordinary sentiment which made him Mayor has spent itself and is no longer sustaining him, no one will win greater glory from officeholding than he, and every one will wish him well.

But has he got sense? That is the great

### In Spite of All His Efforts, His Prophecy Seems to Be Realized.

From Senator Hill's Speech on the Income Tax, in the Senate, on June tr. 1884.

This is a tax the imposition of which will drive New York, New Jersey, and Connectiinto the Republicau column, there to remain permanently; a tax the individual feature of which has not been recommended by any Democratic President or Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue: but a tax suggested, advocated, and now persistently pushed by a majority which is temporarily in the saddle in this Congress, and is driving the Democratic party with reckless and headlong speed into tha abyss of political ruin.

The most disastrous defeat ever experienced by the Democratic party in Oregon was the result of the effort to substitute new-fangled populistic principles for the good old principles of true Democracy. Here and now I venture the prediction that the same result will follow the same effort everywhere.

If a Democratic Congress is to be permitted to repudiate well-established Democratic principles, and to enunciate new ones without the sanction of a National Convention, and to compel their support as a test of party fealty, we may next expect to hear of the adoption in a tariff or appropriation bill of HENRY GEORGE's single-tax theory, or a provision abolishing all Custom Houses and resorting to direct Federal taxation instead of a tariff for revenue, or providing for the assumption of Government control and management of all the telegraphs, railroads, and banks of the country, or the adoption of any other wild and visionary scheme of ocialism, paternalism, or populism which the majority may see fit to sanction.

I cannot follow such leadership, which shifts and turns and temporizes on every public question; which compromises every well-established Democratic principle for which the party contended when out of power; which stands ready to adopt every passing ism of the hour; which surrenders principle for expediency, and pursues no consistent course from one year to another. If political success of my party is only to be purchased by such methods and suca sacrifices, I prefer defeat and the preservation of my self-respect.

If this is true Democracy, I want none of it. If this is the best leadership which we can present in this great crisis. I for one must decline to follow it. I prefer to stand with JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and TILDEN in oppoaition to all income taxes and direct Federal taxation, but in favor of a revenue for Federal purposes and direct taxation for State purposes. I repudiate the spurious Democracy of these modern apostles and prophets who are part Mugwump, part Populist, and the least part Democrat, who seek to lead us astray after false gods, false theories, and

false methods. It seems to have been regarded as more important that there should be a victory for au income tax than for tariff reform. Hence tariff reform has been sacrificed by its supposed friends. Democratic principles have been bartered away for Populistic principles.

I believe that a most serious mistake is

it is said the majority here now contemplate, a mistake which may prove fatal to Democratic success for many years to come; a mistake which fritters away all for which we have struggled in the long years past; a mistake upon the very threshold of power; a mistake which will forfeit the confidence of the people.

#### The Mote and the Beam.

The testimony before the LExow commit tee as to extortion and blackmail by the police, has come chiefly from men and women of a character which awakens reasonable doubts of their stories. Moreover, it was brought out without the restraints of the rules of evidence established in legal procedings, and without the criticism of cross examination and objections of opposing counsel.

It has been made manifest to the public, however, that the corruption charged in this estimony has really existed, and that it has been widespread and systematic. Some of the witnesses, as, for instance, the merchants who had paid tribute to the police to permit them to violate municipal ordinances with impunity, are men whose unwilling testimony is entitled to belief; and their evidence, too, is really the most important, as revealing or suggesting the wide extent to which the demoralization of the police has been assisted by reputable members of the community, church members, and people moving in the circles of society which are supposed to be more generally controlled by a high moral standard than any other.

When the police found that such men were ready to corrupt them with bribes, it is not surprising that they grew to look upon the whole system of extortion, of protection of crime and vice and lawlessness n return for the payment of hush money, as at least an excusable development. Even if respectability did not teach them to take bribes for saving criminality from punishment, it encouraged them in the practice. If the moral sense of the part of the community represented by these bribing merchants could stand the strain, how could policemen be expected to

be less cynical ? Moreover, the bribery from this source has continued for many years. It is not a practice of recent origin. Long ago it committed the respectability which practised it to justification of the whole system of bribery in all its ramifications, as a practical necessity, or at least a tolerable contrivance. It made those guilty of it partners in the crime, confederates interested jointly with the police in preventing its exposure; and shut them up from objecting to its extension in any direction whatsoever. It gave the police the assurance of the tacit approval and substantial support of a reputable part of the community in taking hush money to abstain from bringing other forms of lawlessness to punishment. With the consent and connivance of the top of society, they proceeded to carry the vile system down to the very bottom. These prosperous merchants have sought

to excuse their bribes on the ground that

they were paid under the pressure of laws

and ordinances, which interfere with the necessities of their trade. These ordinances, they say, are unreasonable, and are not practically enforceable, without the serious obstruction of business; and hence, they may be properly resisted as annoyances intentionally contrived for the purpose of making their evasion profitable as a source of blackmail. Even granting that this be true, though in fact obedience to the law only involves ad ditional expense to the merchants, which they have sought to escape by bribing policemen, it is the same argument used by all of those who have paid money for protection in their lawlessness, no matter how low in repute they may be. The keepers of disreputable houses aver that their vicious business is generally tolerated in civilization as a practical necessity; or that at least the evil has been shown to be ineradicable by the experience of all history. Its existence, therefore, being inevitable, according to them, society is benefited rather than injured if it is not actually offensive in its public manifestations; and that consequently the proper limit of police interference with it is reached when it is thus restrained. They say, too, like the respectable merchants, that the laws enacted against it are not capable of enforcement, that they are not meant to be enforced, and that the use of bribery to escape from their annoyance is a substantial though illegal or extra-legal license fee, forced by the necessities of the case. Of course, morally, and legally, too, it is no more culpable for such a resort to pay hush money to the police, than for a merchant to give bribes to enable him to transgress the restrictions of the ordinances in loading up his sidewalk. Both allege that they pay under practical compulsion, and both give the money for the purpose of gaining profits which otherwise they would lose.

It is the same with the liquor dealers They say that the excise laws are a humbug. that it is impossible to enforce them in this community, where the general sentiment tolerates and justifies and connives at their evasion, and that they afford opportunities for extortion from which the liquor business cannot escape. Bribery, they contend like the other merchants, is a necessi ty for them, and they aver that the circum stances of their situation make it justifiable. Their business is as legal as any other, and if bribery be excusable in any one, it is peculiarly excusable in them.

So also the practitioners of trades which are distinctly and wholly illegal, say that they are interfered with in their liberty by the law, and that they are as justifiable as the others in purchasing police protection or silence. The principle is the same, however it be applied. It is no more criminal to give and to take bribes in the one case than in the other; no worse for the green goods men to buy off police interference than for the dry goods merchant to pay for the privilege of obstructing the sidewalk illegally. It is a shameful business under all circumstances, contrary to law, good morals, and the welfare of If it is practised and tolerated by respectability, it is bound to extend to the vile and disreputable. who are more in need of protection against the activity of the officers of the law. If the example of bribery is set in high places, bribery is bound to become systematic and to extend to the very lowest. The most dangerous corruption is not in the dregs of society. It is on top, where the cream of honor and honesty

ought to be.
We have just closed a campaign in which many of the clergy and great numbers of good people, men and women, have been engaged because of the horror excited in them by the exposure of the practical working of this widespread system. Now that that particular campaign is over, why should not these moral reformers proceed with their movement? They have not reached the seat of the disease, but have only dealt with some of the symptoms. That seat is not in Tammany Hall, but in the liable to be committed in the course which I low moral tone of the society where many | States to two, and, when the question again

conspicuous church members and men looked up to as exemplars of truth and righteousness, have not hesitated to pay bribes, and to make themselves confederates of the police in spreading such corruption and social demoralization. Let the ministers preach sermons on the text of the mote and the beam as appropriate to the immediate situation.

Fold the Ballots by Machinery. Never again, we hope, will the people of

New York be compelled, in order to vote, to

perform the troublesome and perplexing labor required for folding the ballots. The great number of them, about twenty, made the naturally grave and simple duty of voting difficult and disagreeable for the most intelligent mind and the deftest hand. It is time for another system when many voters are driven, as they were

yesterday, to throw up their ballots in disgust and despair right before the ballot box. Give us the old plan of voting, or relieve the present one of its most onerous objection by folding the ballots by machinery be fore giving them to the voter. There would be infinitely less trouble than there is now if we had only to open the folded ballots and after selecting those desired refold them on the ready-made lines. There could be no difficulty, and little expense either, in getting folding machines.

Canada's Big Seat Catch. The people of British Columbia are rejoic ng over the season's work of their scalers, which has been one of extraordinary success. They have made, it appears, most remarkable catches in Behring Sea in spite of, or rather under, the Paris regulations, and one vessel, the Triumph, broke all records by a total of about 4,500 skins, of which 3,200 were taken in Behring Sea within a period of forty days. Their total catch for 1892 is given as 54,000; that of 1893 as 70,000, and that of 1894 as 95,049, breaking all records. These last figures, of

course, include the catches in all waters. Sir CHARLES TUPPER improves the occasion to say that he had always insisted that the Paris regulations would not prevent pelagic sealing from being profitable, and the result has proved that he was right Some of the Victoria vessel owners professed to believe before the season opened that the various prohibitions put in force against them would ruin their industry. But now we find that in spite of the close season lasting throughout the months of May, June, and July, in spite of the sixty-mile radius of protection around the Pribylov rookeries, and in spite, finally, of forbidding the use of firearms in hunting the animals, the various vessels have returned with great catches. There have been differences in their luck or skill this year, as in other years, but the general result is felt to be gratifying.

All this is very well from Canada's point of view; but are the Paris regulations furnishing a proper degree of protection to the fur seal? Are such results for pelagic hunting compatible with the purpose the Paris regulations had in view? If the heavy catches of the schooners were due to a great increase in the seal herd, the case would be quite different. But there are no indications of such an increase. A letter from an officer of the Behring Sea fleet represented long ago that a visit to the seal islands showed that there were "not as many females there as last year, and the seals are evidently diminishing year by year. And naval officers who have lately returned on the patrol fleet say that great numbers of seals lie on the surface of the sea beyond the belt around the Pribylov Islands, where the hunters have killed many of them. One officer has just been quoted as even predicting the extermination of the animals within five years, if the present rate of slaughter

is kept up. This, then, is what occurs under the Paris regulations. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in the reports of the ravages of the pelagic hunters; but at least if the Victoria industry had been materially injured by the Paris restrictions, we should have heard a great outery against them long before this. It seems plain that a more effective pro-

tection of seal life would have been secured if the Paris tribunal had refused to allow the pelagic sealer to resume his work on the 1st of August. Two full months of slaughter is thus allowed in Behring Sea; even the modus virendi had shut it out altogether. Some of our representatives desired also to have the close season begin April 1 instead of May 1. But even If it should run from May 1 to Sept. I there would be some gain. The evidence also seems incontrovertible that the sixty mileradius is not long enough. Our experts, who had studied the habits of the animals, had declared that the mother seals sometimes were found 150 and even 200 miles from the rookeries, and urged a prohibited circle of at least 100 miles radius. Assuming that the rules were faithfully observed, and that there was no poaching within the area, the very fact that a single vessel could take 3,200 skins within forty days in Behring Sea is itself a strong indication that the circle

of protection should be made larger. The Paris tribunal certainly did some thing to avert the results which an unrestricted slaughter of the scals would have caused. But the question is whether it sught not to have done much more, and whether the Government at Washington is taking steps to secure more stringent regulations for the season of 1895.

## Should Senators Be Chosen by the People?

By far the most important article in the November number of the Forum is that in which the proposed election of United States Senators by the people of a State instead of by its Legislature is discussed by ex-Senator George F. EDMUNDS of Vermont. His emphatic condemnation of the project should have great weight, both because he is known to be one of the soundest constitutional lawyers who in our day have sat in the Federal Senate, and because as a leading member of the Republican party, which is supposed to have inherited Federalist proclivities, he might have been expected to regard without severe disapproval the removal

of a bulwark of State rights. Mr. EDMUNDS begins with pointing out that the constitutional provision for the choosing of two Senators from each State by its Legislature was devised after prolonged and anxious deliberation by the States that founded the Federal Government, as one of the corner stones of the structure necessary to secure the rights and safety of the States. Reviewing the debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, he shows that, among the various methods of choosing Senators suggested, the choosing of them by the people was included, but that the Committee of the Whole, after a mature onsideration of the divers proposals, unauously reported that " the members of the Senate ought to be chosen by the individual Legislatures." The report was at once accepted in the Convention, by a vote of nine

came up, there does not appear to have been any difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of the method of electing Senators now embodied in the Constitution

So much for the historical fact. Now for the justification of it. Mr. EDMUNDS contends that a legislative instead of a popular election was adopted as necessary to the expression of the deliberate will of the State, in its character as such, represented in all its parts in the way in which its own State Constitution distributed power. We are reminded that the people of a State never elect either branch of their State Legislature by the popular vote of all the citizens on a general ticket; that step, according to the ex-Senator, will never be taken until the dream of the Socialist is realized. Such a mode of electing the members of a State Legislature would be merely the voice of an aggregation of mere numbers, regardless of intelligence, property, and business interests, as well a of the value of the geographical distribution of the parts of a State into communities substantially homogeneous. A recognition of the importance of such considerations led to the division of the States into Congress districts, which took place some fifty years after experience had revealed the evils of the system of electing on a general ticket the members of the House of Representatives apportioned to each State. Thus both common sense and experience have demonstrated that an election by the majority of all the people of a State is radically a different thing from a choice of the same officers by the representatives of its separate political divisions. In respect of members of the Federal House of Representatives and of the State Legislatures a vast majority of our citizens would repudiate a system of mass voting as unendurable, dangerous, and eventually destructive to good government and even rational liberty. On what ground, then, should the meth-

od of electing United States Senators prescribed by the Federal Constitution changed? Is it on the plea that Senators do not fairly represent the people of their respective States? To this accusation Mr. EDMUNDS replies that of the less than 900 persons who have served as United States Senators since the present Government was organized in 1789, more than 200, or substantially one-fourth, have, either before or after their Senatorial terms, been members of the House of Representatives. In addition to these, a very large fraction of the Senators have been Governors or Judges elected by the people in their States. These data are adduced to prove that those chosen as Senators have, as a matter of fact, possessed the confidence not only of the legislative representatives of political divisions of the States, but of the whole body of the people as well. As for the objection that a Senator does not fairly represent his State when a Legislature makes a Democrat Senator, but subsequently during his term becomes Republican; this would apply equally to election by the people. In the course of six years a majority of all the people of a State is quite as likely to change its politics as is the majority of its Legislature.

Mr. EDMUNDS speaks from an exceptionally long acquaintance with the Senate when he describes as destitute of foundation the assertion that it has become a body of rich men who have acquired their seats by corrupting Legislatures. It is not, indeed, denied that a very few men may have bought their places, an act which is denounced as a crime of the worst character both in the buyer and the seller." But this, unhappily, is not an incident attaching to the office of Senator alone. We are bidden to look back and note that it has happened equally or more often in elections to the House of Representatives, as well as in State and municipal elections. It is not, then, a legislative election of Senators which is the cause of this great evil. On the contrary, in the nature of things, the evil must be worse in popular elections, for the members of a Legislature must vote openly, so that the constituents know whether their representatives have followed the wish and judgment of the communities they represent, a matter of vital consequence in all representative government. When, however, one goes back of a Government election and reaches the primaries" and county and State conventions, the barriers against corruption are signally diminished, and the corrupt use of

money finds a relatively open field of achievement in the selection of candidates. In a word, Mr. EDMUNDS can find no reasonable or even plausible ground for disturbing through the election of United States Senators by the people the carefully planned and exact balance of the powers and functions of our Federal Constitution.

# The Missing Link, Perhaps.

It looks to us, at first sight, as if somebody of the style of the Missing Link had been detected in Boston, through a post-mortem examination of the remains of late resident of that place, Mr. GUMBO. who is curiously described by the papers there as a being of the gorilla family. The deceased, as we learn from a report given by two Harvard professors who made the autopsy, was five feet six inches in height, or taller than many other Bostonians. Next, he weighed 168 pounds, so that he was heavier, as he was also of more compact frame, than three-fourths of the other residents of Boston. In the third place, he lived to the good age of forty years, an age greater than that of the average Bostonian at the time of burial; and at last, he sank under tuberculosis or consumption, a malady which has always carried off a large proportion of the Boston people. But the astounding thing about him was his brain, which aroused the spirit of both the Harvard professors when they anw it. His brain weighed more than a pound! Its exact weight was full seventeen ounces, a weight greater than that of | the soundness of its sentiments, and in admiramany other well-known Bostonian brains. Why should be be regarded as a mere gorilla, or as anything other than a stalwart mortal of extraordinary soul power? His brain accounts for his mind. He was thoughtful, meditative, quick of perception, shrewd, and of genial disposition. When young, he had been a good deal of a sinner, but after he passed the age of maturity, he reformed and became sedate. We are pleased to know that the brain has been preserved for microscopic scrutiny, as the professors may thus be able to find out why their will has been puzzled in this case, as the melancholy Dane's was

in another case, according to "Hamlet." We are disposed to believe in the approximate humanity of Mr. GUMBO. He was certainly a being superior to the ordinary ruck of the simian family. A mere gorilla? We dispute it. Look at his body and his brain.

The advance of our little gunboat Petrel to Niu Chwang is an important event for American interests in the Orient, and probably s stroke of luck for Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Ewony and his officers. The march of the Japanese northward has been resumed, and Moukden, the capital of Manchuria, is threatened, while the same movement might be directed against Pekin itself. Niu Chwang is a

treaty port situated on the navigable river Liao, near the Gulf of Liaotung, about 35 miles southwest of Moukden, and also directly on the road of the Japanese to Pekin, should they mask Moukden and turn westward to the imperial capital. It would naturally be the point, also, upon which the Japanese vessels would converge, as there, if communication should be opened between their fleet and their army, the

latter would find a base of supplies by sea. The ground on which the Petrel has been ordered to Niu Chwang is the protection of American interests, and particularly American missionaries in the neighborho She is not a very formidable craft for that purpose, being of only 800 tons displacement, and her main battery consisting of only four 0inch rifice. But she carries a flag that is as good

as a fleet in what it signifies At all events, the little Petrel has advanced into the inner circle of operations far enough to have some exceptional opportunities for watch ing the conduct of the war.

The CLEVELAND outfit must now know that you cannot haul down the American fing at home and abroad and succeed for any length of time afterwards in this country.

The day would be incomplete without hearty congratulations to Levi Pansons Monrox, the next Governor of the Empire State No Republican could possibly enter that great office with better feeling toward him on the part of the defeated Democracy, and we can name no Republican either more likely to administer his trust with more credit and satisfaction to his constituents. Once again Mr. Monron has proved how all things come round to him who

The election provides one cause for gen eral rejoicing by Democrats and Republicans alike in the Populist defeat in Nebraska. The Republicans take the fruits of it, but Democrats must feel the sense of satisfaction all the same on the more important fact of a Populist failure in the State where they made their most ambitions and threatening fight.

The problem of pervousness was treated with keen and intelligent examination by the mixed congregation of Sorosis on Monday, without, however, any one giving the explanation which can be put in the most terse and accurate form. The special nervousness of this genera tion is because of too much work and too little We live too fast, in business, in politics, in reform, in labor of every sort. Let's take a brief rest.

It was on Nov. 7, 1861, that Rear Admiral James EDWARD JOUETT, then a licutenant, led one of those daring and successful cutting-out expeditions for which the United States navy is famous. While the sailing frigate Santee was off Galveston, Tex., Lieut, Jouerr volunteered to run into the harbor and destroy the Confederate war steamer General Rusk and the schooner Royal Yacht, the latter mounting one 32-pounder. Leaving the Santee shortly before midnight with forty men in the first and second launches, Lieut. JOUETT pulled boldly into the harbor and had almost reached the General Rusk when his boat grounded and was run into by the second launch, the noise of the collision discovering the party to the enemy. that it was impossible to carry the General Rusk, Lieut. Jourry made for the Royal Yacht and although his approach was discovered while 200 yards from that vessel, he dashed alongside and boarded. In the struggle that took place, JOUETT and a few men were left aboard the Royal Yacht unsupported, and before he could receive assistance he was dangerously wounded in the arm and lung by a bayonet. The Confederate crew, numbering 13 men, was finally overpowered and carried out to the Santee. The Royal Yacht was destroyed, and the Union force had one man killed and 8 wounded.

On the same day a United States fleet, under Flag Officer SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT, at tacked the Confederate forts defending the harbor of Port Royal. It was on this occasion that DUPONT formed his celebrated line of battle by sailing in and out of the bay in the form of an ellipse, keeping up a terrific fire on the works while his vessels were constantly in motion thereby destroying the enemy's aim. In three hours the Confederate works were reduced to a heap of ruins and shortly afterward the enemy surrendered. The national loss in this brilliau affair was 8 killed and 23 wounded, while the Confederates had 11 killed and 48 wounded

On Nov. 7, 1811, was fought the battle of Tin pecanoe, which gave rise to the campaign cry 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." The battle was fought near Tippecanoe, on the Wabash River, between a force of 900 men under Gen. W. H. HARRISON and the Indians under the brother o the famous Tropysen. On the evening of Nov 6 HARRISON halted about a mile and a half from the place, when the Indians asked for a suspension of host!!itles until a council could be held. At 4 A. M., Nov. 7, the Indians suddenly attacked the American encampment and fought desperately until daylight, when they were routed by a cavalry charge. The American loss was 108 killed and wounded.

To-day also is the anniversary of the assault on Rappahannock Station. At this place the Confederates had erected strong batteries on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, covering a pontoon bridge. The place was defended by HAYES's Louisiana brigade, supported by three North Carolina regiments. The Union forces charged with fixed bayonets, and one of the most sanguinary struggles of the war took place. The Confederates were finally defeated and 1,600 of them made prisoners.

"A Soldier" asks us whether we believe Japanese troops could cope with European troops, or, for example, with an English force, man for man. We doubt it, even though we give the Japs full credit for their valor, perseverance, and enthusiasm. The existing Japan ese military organization is a thing of but a few years' growth, and we can hardly suppose that there has yet been time for the development in it of those qualities which belong to the old armies of Europe. The English army, for exam ple, has had a martial record for ages, and for recruited from a race that is far more warlike than the Japanese or any other Oriental race. and that has won victories in every quarter of the globe. Japan has done very well since it fell upon China, but it has had a far easier job there than it would have had in a clash of arms with the Europeans. Notwithstanding this, it is our opinion that the Japanese army would make a good record for itself in a square fight on fair terms with the army of any European power.

A dedication to THE SUN marks a new song by Mr. BENJAMIN LOEWENTHAL, which we acknowledge in appreciative agreement with tion for its music. The words are these; "When they seek for latest news,

And well edited reviews To interest mankind, high and low, Who despise all fake and rose One newspaper they must choose: If you see it in THE SEX it's so, If you see it in THE SUNIT'S SO. " Arthum of every grade.

Those in all lines of trade Must advertise to let the people know. the result has always paid.
When well done a fortune's made: When well done a fortune's t If you see it in THE SUN It's so. " It's bright columns shine for all.

And please readers great and small. It's praises sound wherever you may go. Though rivals seek its fall. Truth and facts will have the call: If you see it in THE SEN It's so." Hoythm and almority alike characterize the

music, though, unfortunately, we are unable to reproduce it here. Mr. LORWENTHAL has built a very creditable song Once again the authorities of Shelby ounty. Tenn., of which Memphis is the capital

have taken means to prevent the carrying out of the design of a gang of lynchers. As soon as a young negro murderer had been put under arrest despite the mob which had sought to tynch him the Sheriff called out a posse of men to guard the jailand protect his life until he shall be

brought to trial. It is to be presumed that, as in another recent case, the trial will be held very oon, the law taking its course with the accused. It is pleasing to get such evidence, as we have had from time to time, of the determination of the Tennessee authorities to put an end to lynch-

#### FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS. New Parlmates for Wark in the Neighbor-

ing in the State. It is a most horrible practice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-It has come to be an understanding, possessing all the force of cusom, though not of law, that the River and Harbor bill is a blennial appropriation. peated failures of attempts to pass such a bill in the second session have at length caused very little attempt at such legislation, except in alternate years. Indeed, Mr. Blanchard, as Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, once publicly wrote that the bill being alone sufficient to insure proper con-sideration for it. And there is another reason

had become practically biennial, the long session why there is no necessity for having an annual river and harbor bill. In the year 1890 a new system was introduced, by authorizing the Secretary of War to provide for contracts for completing five large projects. The result was to take these projects from the River and Harbor bill and put them in the Sundry Civil bill, as "expenditures authorized by existing law." In 1892 thirteen other projects of special importance, such as the upper and lower Miseissippi, the Missouri, the Hudson, the harbors of Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, and so on, were thus transferred. In short, there are now provisions for the expenditure of millions an-

devoted to that purpose. Meanwhile the engineers bring in their estimates annually, as usual, both for the measures included in the Sundry Civil bill and for the others. Thus among the former are now presented \$1,000,000 for continuing work on Phila-delphia harbor, \$800,000 for the Point Judith harbor of refuge, \$500,000 for the Hudson River, \$850,250 for Savanush harbor, and so on. esides these, there are amounts enormous in he aggregate for various projects in all parts of

mally upon important rivers and harbors,

wholly apart from the regular bill exclusively

the aggregate for various projects in all parts of the country.

The various plans for work in and around the harbor of New York of course take a promi-nent place in importance. It appears that on the East River and Hell Gate more than \$4,000, 000 has been expended, but \$800,000 more will yet be resulted, a fourth part of which is now asked. A channel nearly ten feet deep has been cleared out in the Harlem, and there is an open-ing 120 feet wide in the east dam, the river also having been cleared of boulders, so that ships drawing ten feet may reach Morris Dock even at low tide. Navigation between the Hudson and Harlem is meanwhile shut off by a tem-porary bridge. The amount of work remaining and Harlem is meanwhile shut off by a temporary bridge. The amount of work remaining in the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Creek is \$1,680,000, and \$500,000 is asked toward it. For the Hudson Kiver also \$500,000 is asked. Thus far \$1,300,000 has been expended on the river, but the amount has rowered many years, the work of the last twelve months costing \$210,000.

For New York harbor the sum of \$150,000 is asked. During the past year Baxter Ledge, at the entrance of Kill Yon Kull, was removed, giving a depth of twenty-six feet. Dredgings at yarlous places were also carried on. A small sum

the entrance of Kill Von Kull, was removed, giving a depth of twenty-six feet. Dredgings at various places were also carried on. A small sum is needed for Arthur Kill, with a view of making the current perpendicular to the draw span of Staten Island bridge, facilitating the passage of long tows. The sum of \$30,000 can also be expended in dredging between Staten Island and New Jersey. For Buttermilk Channel \$200,000 is required at present, or about four-sevenths of the entire amount needed for completing the work. For Gowanus Bay \$125,000 is estimated, and the difficulty there arises not merely from the carrying of deposits down from the canal and also in from the outer shoals, but from the sliding down of the banks, through the lack of permanent bulsheads such as it is now proposed to build. This lack of bulkheads also affects unfavorably the work done on Newtown Creek, offsetting in part the past dredging. Besides, the present channel is neither wide enough nor deep enough for commerce, and \$58,000 may be required there. Sheepshead Bay and Canarsie Bay will need but small amounts for their maintenance.

At Port Chester Harbor the sum of \$10,000 is

Hay and Canarsis Hay will need but small amounts for their maintenance.

At Port Chester Harbor the sum of \$10,000 is required, and a like amount at Huntington. For Glen Cove \$50,000 will be employed in extending a riprap breakwater, dealined to give shelier to ships. On Flushing Hay \$20,000 can be expended; on Port Jefferson Harbor \$35,000, on East Chester Creek, \$43,000. At Larchmont Harbor \$100,000 in all is desired, and half of it at once. The sum asked for on the Patchogue River is \$13,000, which will complete the existing works.

on the New Jersey shore, near New York, the great project is that for Raritan River, to cost On the New Jersey shore, near New York, the great project is that for Karltan River, to cost still \$1,462,000, with \$100,000 asked for the coming year. For Karitan Bay \$55,375 can be laid out in completing the dredging of the channel, now reasonably commodions. An appropriation of \$00,000 is also asked for the Passalic, and one of \$29,250 to do work on the Rahway, which has been neglected too long. The South, the Shrewsbury, Mattawan Creek, and other New Jersey streams also figure in the estimates.

# American Dialects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. W. J. Lampton, having taken up his pen to boost a long the work of the American Dialect Society, may be interested to know that, while many of the words and phrases of his "red bush" Kentuckimany others strike home with perfectly famil-In Connecticut, where I was "brought up," or

raised," we played the game of marbles (we called it "miggles" when we didn't say "migs") with the aid of many of the expressions he mentions "rouns" or "rounce," "fen," "fen dubs," "knuckle down," &c. Other expressions per-

tions—"rouns" or "rounce," "fen," "fendubs,"

"knuckle down," &c. Other expressions pertaining to the Connecticut game were "Last pink." (claiming the right to the last toss at the "bar" to determine which of the players should "shoot "first at the marbles of fen inching"—that is, shoot from where your "annie" inot agate lies, not an inch or two nearer the triangle. "See him baby "—see him roll his annie toward the marbles for position, instead of shooting at them boldly. When we played marbles we played either "for fun" or "for good." We did not use the phrase "for keeps."

The word "ornery," so common in other parts of the country, I never heard in Connecticut. I used to come across it sometimes in reading Western literature, and I thought it a very "outlandish" word indeed.

We used to raise "mushmelons" in Connecticut as well as in Kentucky, and we "et" them, and thought them better cold than when "het" by the sun. Walnuts were "warnuts" (sometimes "wunnuts") in the Nutmeg State, and hickory nuts were the ones referred to. Onions were often "inions," cucumbers were called "cowcumbers" by some of the older people. "Chimley" or "chimbly" was common for chimney. A disagreeable person was "mean" or even "mighty mean," a smart or forward person was air lag, "cows used to stand better for milking if the milker said "so!" or "so, bessy," once in a while, "Lookee here," or "look a here" was common for look here; old people said "osycher" or "oysther" for oyster (there were "sights" of them in Long Island Sound, and very old people acclaimed "I snum" or "I snummy!" when they wished to express mild surprise, or to emphasize a remark.

Some winter days in Connecticut were "cold as bine blazes," others warm and "muggy;" and

phasize a remark.
Some winter days in Connecticut were "cold as bine blazes." others warm and "muggy;" and we walked to school through "slosh" if we couldn't "hook a ride" on a "pung."
But "gosh-ni-hop-up" if I "bother my head" to set down all the "blamed queer" expressions that occur to me there will be more than The Sun would care to print "in a dog's age."

C. H. Augus. BROOKLYN, Nov. 1.

#### Alive at His Own Inquest. From the Lax Yegus Ladly Optic.

Warnorts, N. M., Oct. 29., On Friday evening last Louis Raez, a Mexican foreman for J. L. Mott on his sheep and cattle ranch in Roaring Creek cafeon, accidentally shot himself. During the absence of the messenger despatched for medical and early on Saturday morning the learned Justice of the Peace summoned a Coroner's lury, examined the man, and, after deliberate consultation, reached a verdict that Raez shot himself accidentally and no one was to blame but himself. Soon after the Jury had been discharged Dr. E. J. Pring arrived, dressed the wounds, and expressed his opinion that, with due care, the man would soon be around again.

# Philosophy and Facts.

From Printer's Ink.

A newspaper publisher has a perfect right to charge as high a price for his advertising space as he chooses, but he has no right to its about the edition he prints in order to prove that it is worth the price.
In most cases when a man begins to advertise a new article, the first medium he employs is The New York Six. If his advertising proves profitable, he will use

ther mediums, but if it is a failure he stops right

# Mark for Golf Brives Extreme Flight of

the Arrow. From the Chicago Times. and Effounds, secretary to the Turkish Ambia sador in England in 1795, with a Turkish bow shot an arrow 482 yards in the presence of three members of the Toxophilite Society.

Unattainable Posthumous Greatures. From the Galveston Daily Neura. It is never stated on a man's tombstone that he was

## SUNBEAMS.

-A whateback steamer 351 feet long, 42 feet beam 28 feet deep, and with a carrying capative of a sign tons was launched at Everett, Wash., last week, it is by far the largest vessel of this type yet buffe.

Roses are blooming in the open air at the entral
Park nurseries, and only the tender tropical plants

have been taken in doors. Meanwhile 100,000 pageing and datates are thelving under the open sky. -Western Maine has a very large apple crop the year. In some districts the fruit is too plentiful and too cheap to pay for gathering and shipping it to clasker, and it is being left on the trees and the ground

—A new breed of front has been propagated at the
Minnerota State fish hatchery at St. Paul. It is an albino, with pure white body, dotted with pink speed and has pink fins and pink eyes. The fish is a freeh

and the Superintendent has now about 700 of trout in the tanks, Thur in the tanks.

The game wardens of Maine are trying to design means to scotch some cute deer killers. It is forbidden to kill deer in Waldo county for five years yet, but the crafty hunters are chasing the degrout of the counts

with dogs over into the adjoining county of Penot ecot, where the animals are abot.

-Two women in Baker county, Or., own aliver mines and are running them in person. They do not actually handle shovels and work the dirt, but they superintend the working of their property, and while they admit the business has rough sides for a woman,

they are making money and propose to hold on.

—An attempt to propagate Blue Points and other noted varieties of Eastern oysters on the Pacific coast is soon to be made by the United States Fish Commis sion. A car load of oysters from the East are to be planted in Willapa Bay, Wash. Just above the mouth of the Columbia River, where there are extensive oyster fisheries.

-A rainy night thins theatre audiences in New York, though not in London and other great European cities. Observers believe that the difference is to be account ed for by the fact that in almost any European city a man can travel dry in a cab from his own door to the theatre for a trifle, whereas a cab in New York almost doubles the cost of seeing a play. -it is noticeable that only a few very well known

varieties of mushrooms are sold in the New York market, though one may easily find twenty edible varieties growing in the suburban fields. When mushrooms were selling recently in New York at \$1.50 a pound an hour's search over ten or fifteen acres of suburban pasture could yield an abundan supply for a family meal.

—A dress reform costume for rainy days was re-

cently adopted by the female students at the Univer sity of California, and now a club has been prounted by the women of Eerkeley for the purpose of securing the adoption of this dress for general use by the women of that town. The main reform feature of the dress is that the akirts are out short, and are not made full, thus leaving the wearer hand and foot free.

—Advocates of annexation at Mt. Vernon have dis

covered that the growth of the present annexed dis-trict in the twenty years since its admission to New York has exceeded that of Mt. Vernon in the same time, and that the annexed district, with less taxe tion than Mt. Vernon, has, in proportion to its population, more of all public conveniences. Mt. Vernon seems to excel the annexed district in one thing only, the number of Aldermen.
—One of the most interesting applications of kinder

garten methods has been made in the teaching of music to young children. The instruction is begun at a very early age. Tiny children are taught to sound a given note after it has been struck on the plane, and to do many things that at first sight seem impossible to the very little. Much of the knowledge of music usually imparted in later years, with much labor to both teacher and pupil, is thus acquired with com-

-"It is not unusual in the neighborhood around where I live," said a citizen, "to see just before the dinner hour young men from the markets delivering freshly-opened half-shell cysters or clams that are to be eaten at dinner. Usually the bivalves are carr from the market to the house by hand, covered ov with paper, on metal trays made for the purpose. see now that one of the markets has a trim-looking wagon market 'Half-shell Delivery.' That seems t me to be something new.

-The porch of the residence of Abram Parcells in the second time this season, while the orchard of I. P. Ferris contains a Bartlett pear tree that exhibits both flowers and fruit and a cherry tree that is a mass of white. Above these tower the leaflest limbs of on and chestnut. In the market gardens tomatoes squashes, and abandoned peavines are blossomin anew, while on the property of the Newark Water Works a dogwood is in bloom, new rosebuds are swelling, and but for the steadily falling leaf one would think that spring was at hand.

-Tilghman's Island, a part of Talbot county, Mary land, and connected with the mainland by a bridge, is famous in the Chesapsaks region for its cances. The Island is about three square miles in area, and is densely populated by a hardy race of Eastern Shore men, who gain their living in the waters of the bast When ice or the laws of Maryland interfere with build canoes, and do it admirably well. The tr Chesapeake canoe is still a dugout. Sometin or three logs are hollowed for the purpose and joine together. The result is a remarkably stanch boa good in all waters, and almost indestructible.

- Lovers of the chrysanthemum miss it in the pub parks of New York. It is many years since the Cer tral Park nursery has propagated chrysanthemums though the process is very simple. There will prob-ably be some show of these flowers in the parks next autumn, as a few will be propagated at the nurser late this winter. The one objection to the use of the chrysanthenium for park decoration lies in the facthat the plants, to produce such blossoms as the publi has been taught to expect, would require a great deal of attention. The charm of the chrysa however, very great even when the bl small, as they usually are when the plant is permitt to bloom at will, and these blossoms come when me thers have disappeared.

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest, At a recent auction sale of port wines in London 7,800 pipes were sold for about \$1,000,000. The high-

est price paid was \$385 for a pipe of 1881. At a recent school examination in Germany the pupils were asked the value of the widow's mite in the New Testament. One boy answered: "Twelve marks and forty-two pfennigs," and on being asked for his authority, showed in his book the reference

In Egypt the centralized police is to be abolished, and each Muder, or prefect, is to have the police mam agement of his own province. They will all be re sponsible, however, to the Minister of the Interior As an Englishman has just been appointed to thi Ministry, the change is expected greatly to improve

the internal administration of justice.

At the Michaelmas term of the English law courts just begun, there were only 1,651 cases on the trial list, as against 2,121 at the same term last year, the cases in the Queen's Bench dropping from 883 to 502. The cases before the higher courts have been grow ing fewer for the last two or three years; but th minution this year excites alarm among the lawyers.
Frau Cosima Wagner has sent to Anton Seidl a copy of the manuscript funeral march, "An Weber's Grabe, "composed by her husband, in 1844, on mo-tives from "Euryanthe," for the reinterment of Weber's remains at Dresslen. Wagner took an active part in having them removed from the cemeters in Moorfields, where they lay, to Germany. York Philharmonic Society will perform the murch on Dec. 14, the fiftieth anniversary of the reinterment. Sir George Tyler, the Lord Mayor of London, has been decorated with the Japanese order of the Sacred Treasures. These treasures are of divine origin, and were given as heirlooms by the Sun goddess to her grandson, the first Mikado. They are three in number—a mirror of metal, a stone sword, and a stone or necklace. The last has disappeared, or perhaps the legend of its existence may have arisen out of a confusion with the material of which the sword is made. The treasures were at first kept in sword is made. The treasures were at first kept in the Mikado's palace, but are now preserved in separate temples. The mirror has been at lee for 1,898

years; the aword is at Atsuta.

One of the most notable works in Oriental literature,
"The Book of Prince Hyder of Kashgar," has just been translated into English by Mr. Elfas, the British Cor sul-General in Khorassan. It is an autobiography the Prince, who was a cousin of Baker, the grandfather of Akbar Jallal-ed-Deen, the great Mogul Enpercr, and lived in the first part of the sixteenth. tury. It throws much light on the history, geography, and ethnography of Turkestan and the region between British India and the Russian possessions. Copies of the work are extremely fare. Mr. Elias obtained his from the Turcoman Governor of Varkand. Of the men to whom is due the honor of discovering

the new cure for diphtheria, Lordier first accurated identified the diphtheria bacilius ten years ago its was trained in Dr. Koch's achool of inciteriology in Berlin. Behring's investigations into the nature of Immunity resulted in the discovery of the anti-tal principle is the secum, and the means of destroying the bacilli by sterilizing the medium in which they live. Roux, who experimented independently in the line of Estring's discovery, deviced the practical means of obtaining the inoculated scrum easily and in quantities, and first demonstrated that it would note the disease in human beings.

> Between Palis. From the Chicago Pribuit. They went to see Niggara.
> The honeymoun was new.
> Sut they had a quart distort
> And then they went to door